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ADDITIONS AND NOTES TO THE BRYOPHYTE FLORA OF LINN COUNTY, IOWA*

R. V. DREXLER

Since the spring of 1942 numerous collections of bryophytes in the vicinity of Cedar Rapids have added several interesting and rare species to the known flora of Linn county. Most of these species are rather infrequent in the remainder of the state.

From the vantage point gained with but a few years of collecting it can be said that forests and swamps on Lindley fine sand and fine sandy loam seem to be the most favorable bryophyte habitats at this time. Prairie bogs and the moist, rock-strewn, forested ravines at the Palisades State Park are also excellent collecting areas. Perhaps these habitats are so productive of interesting species because they are of little economic use and are consequently relatively undisturbed. The prairie bog south of Coggon was visited in the company of Dr. Conard of Grinnell College for the purpose of collecting *Atrichum crispum*. Several years ago Dr. Conard made the only Iowa collection at this station. This species seems to be increasing in abundance, which increase may be due to the greater moisture of the last few years.

In this paper eleven mosses and five liverworts are reported as new to Linn county. One moss, *Helodium Blancowii*, is new to Iowa.

The author wishes to express his appreciation for the friendly counsel so freely given by Dr. Conard.

MUSCI

Sphagnaceae

SPHAGNUM PALUSTRE L.

Rather abundant on wet ground among hummocks in Coggon bog.

Seligeriaceae

SELIGERIA CALCAREA (Hedw.) Bry. Eur.

Frequent on moist, shaded limestone outcrop at Chain Lakes.

Pottiaceae

ACAULON RUFESCENS Jaeg.

Growing with *Bruchia Sullivanti* on clay soil along Indian Creek near Cedar Rapids. Collected by Miss Ruth Webster. Reported by Cavanaugh (1934) from Poweshiek county.

Funariaceae

FUNARIA FLAVICANS Mx.

This seemingly rare and infrequent plant was collected in a boggy pasture northwest of Cedar Rapids. The sporophyte of this species looks like that of a *Bryum* to a casual observer but cannot be confused when carefully examined. Paris (1937) has reported this from Delaware county.

*Contributions from the Science Laboratories of Coe College N. S. No. 6.

Bartramiaceae

PLAGIOPUS OEDERI (Brid.) Limpr.

Growing in small, distinct mats among *Bartramia pomiformis* at Chain Lakes on a moist, north-facing hill of Lindley fine sand over limestone. This species had a few capsules but was not fruiting as abundantly as the larger-fruited and lighter-colored *Bartramia*.

Hypnaceae

Brachytheciae

BRACHYTHECIUM RIVULARE Bry. Eur.

Abundant in wet places.

BRACHYTHECIUM SALEBROSUM (Web. & Mohr) Bry. Eur.

Probably common in moist habitats on soil but of rather uncertain identity in some of its variations when not fruiting.

Amblystegiae

CAMPYLIUM STELLATUM (Hedw.) Lange and C. Jens.

Probably common in wet grassy places. Much of this material has leaves with a single strong costa.

Plagiathecieae

PLAGIOTHECIUM DENTICULATUM (Hedw.) Bry. Eur.

From moist banks in forest on Lindley fine sandy loam. Not abundant.

Leskeaceae

HELODIUM BLANDOWII (Web. and Mohr) Warnst.

Abundant on almost submerged logs in a pool in a Lindley fine sand area northwest of Cedar Rapids, Sec. 1, Twp. 83 N., Range 8 W. Dr. Conard identified this collection. It is new to the flora of Iowa.

MYURELLA CAEYANA Sull.

Growing with *Seligeria calcarea* in damp limestone crevices of a north-facing hill. The outcrop is covered with Lindley fine sand. Probably rare.

HEPATICAE

Calypogeiaceae

CALYPOGEIA TRICHOMANIS (L.) Corda

Rather frequent locally on moist sandy loam banks among *Leucobryum* and *Sphagnum capillaceum* in woods northwest of Cedar Rapids. Conard (1942) reports this from Marion and Muscatine counties only.

Harpanthaceae

LOPHOCOLEA MINOR Nees

Frequent on moist, shaded, sandy banks in dense woods.

CHILOSCYPHUS PALLESCENS (Ehrh.) Dumort.

Fruiting among mosses in moist forest at base of north-facing bluff at Chain Lakes.

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Jungermanniaceae

JAMESONIELLA AUTUMNALIS (DC.) Steph.

From a moist bank near a small creek in a forest on Lindley fine sandy loam. Probably rare as this species was collected but once.

Frullaniaceae

FRULLANIA RIPARIA Hampe

Rather common on dry, shaded limestone outcrops.

Ricciaceae

RICCIOCARPUS NATANS (L.) Corda

Previously reported, Drexler (1942), but juvenile, terrestrial forms with few rhizoids and poorly developed scales may be confused with certain members of the genus *Riccia*. The more numerous layers of air chambers and the deep, narrow dorsal groove of this species should distinguish it from any *Riccia*. Terrestrial forms are rather common on wet soil.

Anthocerotaceae

ANTHOCEROS LAEVIS L.

This species was reported for Linn county previously, Conard (1942) and Drexler (1942), but since then has been found in abundance on a moist hill in the forested Shaver Park at Cedar Rapids.

COE COLLEGE

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

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